dustries. This specially applies to the provinces of Poland previously included in Russia. During 1919-1925, when the artisans in Poland were severely hampered by a shortage of raw materials, while commerce seemed to ofler con-siderable profits owing to the currency inflation, many Jewish artisans left their trades and were unable to re-sume them afterwards. According to the Polish census of 1921, 297,417 Jews formed 23-5 per cent of all persons engaged in industry and handicrafts: 46-6 per cent of these Jews were in the garment trade, 15-4 in the food trade, 8-2 in textiles, and 29-8 in other trades. In the following list the various trades are arranged according to the percentage which the Jews formed among those engaged in them:

Gold- and silver-smiths . . . . . 6 2 - 8 per cent.
Hide and leather trade 43*6
Garment trade . . . . . 4 1 - 7
Printing works . . . . . 3 1 - 9
Pood trade.....30-0
Paper trade 22-6
Chemical trade.....18-8
Wood works . . . . . 1 6 - 8
Metal trade.....15-7
Textile trade.....14-8
Building trade 12*7
Stone and pottery 5-7
Engineering, including electrical engineering 5*4
Mining.....2-9

Gas, water, and electricity works . . 2*3
Metal production 0-7

These figures should be compared with the 6-8 per cent which the Jews formed of the total of persons gainfully occupied.

An industrial inquiry which, in 1921, was carried out by the Joint Distribution Committee, has shown that in the production of raw materials, *e.g.* in mining, hardly any Jews were employed (only 1 per cent of the total). The oil-fields